

CONVERGENT NETS IN ABELIAN TOPOLOGICAL GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. A net in an abelian group is called a T -net if there exists a Hausdorff group topology in which the net converges to 0. This paper describes a fundamental system for the finest group topology in which the net converges to 0. The paper uses this description to develop conditions which insure there exists a Hausdorff group topology in which a particular subgroup is dense in a group. Examples given include showing that there are Hausdorff group topologies on \mathbb{R}^n in which any particular axis may be dense and Hausdorff group topologies on the torus in which S^1 is dense.

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1. Introduction. Let G be an abelian group and $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ a net in G . If 0 is the identity element in G , we can ask what is the finest group topology on G such that $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ converges to 0? In the terminology of [1], we are placing the topology of a nonconstant net on the subspace $(\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A} \cup \{0\}) \subset G$ and finding the associated Graev topology. Ledet and Clark [2] developed a fundamental system approach to defining group topologies in which a sequence $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to 0. When there exists a Hausdorff group topology in which $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to 0, Zelenyuk and Protasov [3] said that $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ is a T -sequence. The purpose of this paper is to extend some of the results of Ledet and Clark to nets and to investigate some applications of these results. We adopt the terminology of Zelenyuk and Protasov in the following.

DEFINITION 1.1. We say that $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ is a T -net if there exists a Hausdorff group topology on G in which $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ converges to 0.

We will discover how subgroups can be made dense in Hausdorff group topologies and we use this description to show that there are Hausdorff group topologies on \mathbb{R}^n in which any particular axis may be dense and Hausdorff group topologies on the torus in which S^1 is dense.

We will assume as additional hypothesis throughout that G is an abelian group and each sequence is an injective function from the natural numbers into the group G . Also the notations \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{R} , and S^1 will denote the natural numbers, integers, reals, and the circle group, respectively. We use the notation $H < G$ to mean that H is a subgroup of G and when referring to the element of G/H corresponding to the coset $g + H$, we use the notation \bar{g} . Finally, we denote the cardinality of a set X by $|X|$.

2. Fundamental systems generated by nets. Since G is abelian, it is possible to define various fundamental systems on a subgroup of G and use them as a fundamental system for the entire group. We will use the elements of the net $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ to

define such a fundamental system for the subgroup generated by $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$. For each $\alpha_0 \in A$, define $T(\alpha_0) = \{0\} \cup \{x_\alpha \mid \alpha > \alpha_0\} \cup \{-x_\alpha \mid \alpha > \alpha_0\}$ where $-x_\alpha$ denotes the inverse of x_α in G , and let ζ denote the collection of all nondecreasing sequences in \mathbb{N} . Then for each $C = \langle c_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty \in \zeta$ and for each increasing countable subset $A' = \langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ of A , we define

$$U(C, A') = \{g_1 + g_2 + \cdots + g_k \mid g_i \in c_i T(\alpha_i) \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad (2.1)$$

where $c_i T(\alpha_i)$ denotes the set of sums of c_i addends, each of which lies in $T(\alpha_i)$.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{F} = \{U(C, A') \mid C \in \zeta \text{ and } A' \subset A \text{ is countable and increasing}\}$. Then \mathcal{F} is a fundamental system for the finest group topology on G for which $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ converges to 0.*

PROOF. Suppose that $U(C, A')$ and $U(D, B')$ are elements of \mathcal{F} , where $A' = \langle a_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$ and $B' = \langle b_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$. For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let $e_i = \min\{c_i, d_i\}$ and $E = \langle e_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$. Now note that there exists $\gamma_1 \in A$ such that $\alpha_1 \leq \gamma_1$ and $\beta_1 \leq \gamma_1$. Then for $n > 1$, we can find $\gamma_n \in A$ with $\alpha_n \leq \gamma_n$, $\beta_n \leq \gamma_n$, and $\gamma_{n-1} \leq \gamma_n$. Thus $\Gamma = \langle \gamma_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$ is increasing, $U(E, \Gamma) \in \mathcal{F}$ and $U(E, \Gamma) \subset \{U(C, A') \cap U(D, B')\}$.

Now suppose that $x \in U(C, A')$. Then $x = g_1 + g_2 + \cdots + g_k$ where $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $g_i \in c_i T(\alpha_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. Thus, if $C' = \langle c_{k+1}, c_{k+2}, \dots \rangle$ and $A'' = \langle \alpha_{k+1}, \alpha_{k+2}, \dots \rangle$, then $x + U(C', A'') \subset U(C, A')$.

Let $U(C, A') \in \mathcal{F}$. Now either C is eventually constant or cofinal in \mathbb{N} . If $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c_i = n$ for all $i \geq m$, let $C' = \langle c_i \rangle_{i=m}^\infty$ and $A' = \langle \alpha_{2i} \rangle_{i=m}^\infty$. Then $2U(C', A'') \subset U(C, A')$. If C is a cofinal sequence in \mathbb{N} , we can find a subsequence $\langle c_{n_i} \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$ of C which is strictly increasing. For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$c'_i = \begin{cases} \frac{c_{2n_i}}{2} & \text{if } c_{2n_i} \text{ is even,} \\ \frac{c_{2n_i} - 1}{2} & \text{if } c_{2n_i} \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

Then $2U(C', A'') \subset U(C, A')$.

Finally we note that since $-U(C, A') = U(C, A')$, \mathcal{F} is a fundamental system for G .

Now let τ be any group topology on G for which the net $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ converges to 0 and let $U \in \tau$ with $0 \in U$. We choose a symmetric open set W contained in U with $0 \in W$ and a sequence of symmetric open sets, say V_1, V_2, \dots , with $0 \in V_i$ for all i , $2V_1 \subset W$, and $(n+1)V_n \subset V_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 2$.

For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have that $V_1 + 2V_2 + \cdots + kV_k \subset W$. Since $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ converges to 0 in τ , we can find a tail of the net contained in V_i for each i . Choose $\alpha_i \in A$ so that $T(\alpha_i) \subset V_i$ and $\alpha_i > \alpha_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq i-1$. Then $kT(\alpha_k) \subset kV_k$ and so if $A' = \langle a_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$, we have that $U(\mathbb{N}, A') \subset W$. \square

The process used by Ledet and Clark [2] to construct group topologies in which a sequence $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to 0 in G actually defines a group topology on the subgroup generated by $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$. Recalling that a Hausdorff group topology is also completely regular, we see that the topology generated by a sequence can never yield a connected group topology.

3. Dense subgroups determined by nets. We can describe topologies on G in which a certain subgroup H is dense in terms of nets which intersect each coset of H in a specific way. We say that the set $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in B} \subset G$ is a representative collection of G/H if $g_{\beta_1} - g_{\beta_2} \notin H$ for any $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in B$ with $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$, and if for each $\bar{g}_0 \in G/H$, there exists a $\beta_0 \in B$ with $\pi(g_{\beta_0}) = \bar{g}_0$ where π is the natural homomorphism. Since $|B| = |G/H|$, we use G/H as the index set for this collection.

DEFINITION 3.1. Let H be a subgroup of (G, τ) and let $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$ be a representative collection of G/H . If, for each $\bar{g}_\beta \in G/H$, there exists a net $P_\beta : A \rightarrow g_\beta + H$ such that the net $P : A \times G/H \rightarrow G$ defined by $P(\alpha, \beta) = P_\beta(\alpha)$ with the ordering $(\alpha, \beta) \geq (\alpha', \beta')$ if and only if $\alpha \geq \alpha'$ is a T -net, then we say that P is τ -like.

PROPOSITION 3.2. Let $H < G$. There exists a Hausdorff group topology on G in which H is dense if and only if there is a τ -like net $P : A \times G/H \rightarrow G$.

PROOF. Suppose that H is dense in G in some Hausdorff group topology τ and let \mathcal{F} be a fundamental system for τ . Also let $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$ be a representative collection of G/H and let $g_\beta \in \{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$. Note that for each $U \in \mathcal{F}$, $U \cap (g_\beta + H)$ is nonempty. Thus, we can find a net $P_\beta : A \rightarrow g_\beta + H$ which converges to 0 in (G, τ) . Define $P : A \times G/H \rightarrow G$ by $P(\alpha, g_\beta) = p_\beta(\alpha)$, then clearly P is τ -like.

Now suppose that there exists a τ -like net $P : A \times G/H \rightarrow G$ and let \mathcal{F} be the fundamental system generated by P as described in Proposition 2.1. Let $U \in \mathcal{F}$ and $g \in G$. Then $U \cap (g + H)$ is nonempty since $g \in g_\beta + H$ for some $g_\beta \in \{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$. It follows that H is dense in G with the topology generated by \mathcal{F} . \square

As you would expect, algebra plays a large role in determining whether there is a Hausdorff group topology in which a net converges. For example, we can describe T -sequences using factorization in the group. The following extends results found in [3].

DEFINITION 3.3. Let $S \subset G$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $g \in G$. We say that g has an n -factorization in S if and only if there exists a collection of nonzero elements of S , say s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n , with $g = s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_n$. Two n -factorizations, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n and t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n , are disjoint if and only if $s_i \neq t_j$ whenever $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

LEMMA 3.4. Let $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in G . Then $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ is a T -sequence if and only if for each $g \in G$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist only finitely many pairwise disjoint n_0 -factorizations of g in $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$.

PROOF. Suppose that for some nonzero $g \in G$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist infinitely many pairwise disjoint n_0 -factorizations of g in $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ and suppose $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to 0 in τ . Then if U is an open set containing 0 and V is a symmetric open set satisfying $0 \in V$ and $n_0 V \subset U$, we can find a tail of $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ contained in V , say the m -tail. Thus, we can find an n_0 -factorization of g in $\{a_n\}_{n=m}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=m}^\infty$ and $g \in n_0 V$ and $n_0 V \subset U$. Since U is arbitrary, τ is not Hausdorff and $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ is not a T -sequence.

Now suppose that for each $g \in G$ and $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist only finitely many pairwise disjoint n_0 -factorizations of g in $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$. Then clearly for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we

can find an $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ with no k -factorization of g in $T(n_1)$. Thus if $\{n_i\}_{i=1}^k$ is any collection such that $n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k$, then $g \notin T(n_1) + T(n_2) + \dots + T(n_k)$. Note that there may exist infinitely many k -factorizations of g which are not pairwise disjoint. So suppose that for every $n_{k+1} > n_k$, $g \in T(n_1) + T(n_2) + \dots + T(n_k) + T(n_{k+1})$. Since there are only finitely many pairwise disjoint $(k+1)$ -factorizations of g in $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$, there must exist some collection $s_1, s_2, \dots, s'_{k'}$, where $k' \leq k$, and infinitely many $(k+1)$ -factorizations of g , say F_1, F_2, \dots , such that $\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s'_{k'}\} \subset F_i$ for each i and $F_n \cap F_m = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s'_{k'}\}$ whenever $m \neq n$. But then there are infinitely many pairwise disjoint $(k-k'+1)$ -factorizations of $g - s_1 - s_2 - \dots - s'_{k'}$, a contradiction. Repeating this process, we find a sequence $\langle n_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty$ with $g \notin U(\mathbb{N}, \langle n_i \rangle_{i=1}^\infty)$. \square

So we see that if H is an infinite subgroup of finite index in G , then we can always find such a net.

COROLLARY 3.5. *Suppose that H is an infinite subgroup of G and G/H is finite. Then there exists a Hausdorff group topology on G in which H is dense.*

PROOF. It is known that every infinite abelian group admits a nondiscrete metrizable group topology and hence we can find a nontrivial T -sequence $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ contained in H . Let $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m\}$ be a representative collection of G/H and let $\{\langle b_{i,n} \rangle_{n=1}^\infty\}_{i=1}^m$ be any collection of m disjoint subsequences of $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$. For each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $x_{i,n} = g_i + b_{i,n}$. Then note that for each i , $\langle x_{i,n} \rangle_{n=1}^\infty \subset (g_i + H)$.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that the net

$$\langle x_{i,n} \mid i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle \quad (3.1)$$

is linearly ordered and hence may be considered to be a sequence. Now pick $g \in G$ and suppose that there are infinitely many pairwise disjoint factorizations of g in $\langle x_{i,n} \mid i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$. Since G/H is finite, there must exist some collection $\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k'_m\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^m |k_i| = n_0$ and infinitely many of the n_0 -factorizations of g are of the form

$$k'_1 g_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{|k_1|} c_{1,i} b_{1,n_i} + k'_2 g_2 + \sum_{i=1}^{|k_2|} c_{2,i} b_{2,n_i} + \dots + k'_m g_m + \sum_{i=1}^{|k_m|} c_{m,i} b_{m,n_i}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $c_{i,j} \in \{-1, 1\}$ for each i, j and $|k'_i| \leq |k_i|$ for each i . But then

$$g - k_1 g_1 - k_2 g_2 - \dots - k_m g_m = \sum_{i=1}^{|k_1|} c_{1,i} b_{1,n_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{|k_2|} c_{2,i} b_{2,n_i} + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{|k_m|} c_{m,i} b_{m,n_i} \quad (3.3)$$

for each i . Since each factorization is pairwise disjoint and the sequences $\langle b_{i,n} \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ are disjoint, there must be infinitely many pairwise disjoint $(|k_1| + |k_2| + \dots + |k_m| + 1)$ -factorizations of $g - k_1 g_1 - k_2 g_2 - \dots - k_m g_m$ in $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$, contradicting the fact that $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ is a T -sequence in G . Therefore $\langle x_{i,n} \mid i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ is τ -like and thus generates a Hausdorff group topology on G in which H is dense. \square

We would certainly like to extend this result since even the standard examples of groups containing dense subgroups do not satisfy these conditions. We do so by

generalizing the definition of finite index and determining when there exists a net as described in [Proposition 3.2](#).

DEFINITION 3.6. An n -factorization s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n is *favorable* if and only if $s_i \neq s_j$ whenever $i \neq j$.

DEFINITION 3.7. Let $H < G$ and let $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ be a net in H . Then $(G, H, \langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A})$ is *compatible* if and only if there exists a representative collection $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$ of G/H such that whenever $g \in G$ with $g = g_\beta + h$, there exists an increasing sequence $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty \subset A$ such that whenever $h' \in H$ and $g + h'$ has a favorable n -factorization in $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H} \cup \{-g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$, then $h - h'$ has no favorable n -factorization s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n such that $s_i \in T(\alpha_i)$ for each i .

THEOREM 3.8. Let $H < G$ and let $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ be a net in H . If

- (i) $(G, H, \langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A})$ is compatible, and
- (ii) there exists $|G/H|$ subnets of $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ such that any two of the subnets have disjoint tails,

then there exists a Hausdorff group topology on G in which H is dense.

PROOF. Without loss of generality, assume that $0 \notin \{x_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$. By condition (ii), for each $\beta \in G/H$, we can find a subnet of $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$, say $\langle x_{\beta, \lambda} \mid \lambda \in A_\beta \rangle$, where A_β is a cofinal subset of A . Define $P : \cup_{\beta \in G/H} \{\beta\} \times A_\beta \rightarrow G$ by $P(\beta, \lambda) = g_\beta + x_{\beta, \lambda}$. Recalling $A_\beta \subset A$ for each β , we partially order $\cup_{\beta \in G/H} \{\beta\} \times A_\beta$ by $(\beta_1, \lambda_1) \leq (\beta_2, \lambda_2)$ if and only if $\lambda_1 \leq_A \lambda_2$ where \leq_A is the relation which directs A . We denote the resulting net

$$\langle g_\beta + x_{\beta, \lambda} \mid \beta \in G/H, \lambda \in A_\beta \rangle. \quad (3.4)$$

Now let $g \in G$. Then there exists a unique $g_\beta \in \{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$ and $h \in H$ such that $g = g_\beta + h$. Also, by condition (i) there exists an increasing sequence $\langle \alpha_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ in A such that whenever $h' \in H$ and $g + h'$ has a favorable n_0 -factorization in $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H} \cup \{-g_\beta\}_{\beta \in G/H}$, then $h - h'$ has no favorable n_0 -factorization s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n such that $s_i \in T(\alpha_i) - \{0\}$ for each i . For each $\alpha \in A$, let

$$T'(\alpha) = \{0\} \cup \{g_\beta + x_{\beta, \lambda} \mid \lambda \geq \alpha\} \cup \{-(g_\beta + x_{\beta, \lambda}) \mid \lambda \geq \alpha\} \quad (3.5)$$

and suppose for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $g \in T'(\alpha_1) + T'(\alpha_2) + \dots + T'(\alpha_n)$. But for every favorable n_0 -factorization with $g_i \in \{-1, 1\}$, $g_{\beta_i} + x_{\beta_i, \lambda_i} \in T'(\alpha_i)$ for each i and $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i g_{\beta_i} = g_\beta + h'$ for some $h' \in H$, we must have that $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_{\beta_i, \lambda_i} = h - h'$ since $(G, H, \langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A})$ is compatible. Thus $g \notin T'(\alpha_1) + T'(\alpha_2) + \dots + T'(\alpha_n)$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and hence $g \notin U'(\langle 1 \rangle, \langle \alpha_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty)$ where $\langle 1 \rangle$ denotes the constant 1 sequence and

$$U'(\langle 1 \rangle, \langle \alpha_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty) = \{g_1 + g_2 + \dots + g_k \mid g_i \in T'(\alpha_i) \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}, k \in \mathbb{N}\}. \quad (3.6)$$

Therefore $\langle g_\beta + x_{\beta, \lambda} \rangle$ is a T -net.

By [Proposition 3.2](#), H is dense in the topology generated by

$$\langle g_\beta + x_{\beta, \lambda} \mid \beta \in G/H, \lambda \in A_\beta \rangle. \quad (3.7)$$

□

In order to give examples of groups satisfying the conditions of [Theorem 3.8](#), we note that there exists uncountably many increasing sequences in \mathbb{N} such that the intersection of any two is finite.

COROLLARY 3.9. *There exist Hausdorff group topologies on \mathbb{R} in which \mathbb{Z} is dense.*

PROOF. Let $\langle \alpha_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ be an increasing sequence in \mathbb{Z} such that $a_{n+1}/a_n > n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and note that $[0, 1)$ is a representative collection of \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} . So pick $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Then there exists a unique $c \in [0, 1)$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $r = c + k$. For each let $i \in \mathbb{N}$, let $n_i = |k| + i + 1$ and note that $a_{n+1} - na_n > a_n$ for every n . Also if $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\{c_i\}_{i=1}^m \subset [0, 1)$ with $\sum_{i=1}^m c_i = c + k'$, then $|k'| < m$. But for every subset $\{g_i\}_{i=1}^m$ of $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \cup \{-a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ with $g_i \in T(a_{n_i})$ for each i , we have that $|\sum_{i=1}^m g_i| > a_{n_m} - (m-1)a_{n_{m-1}} > a_{n_m-1}$. But certainly $a_{n_m-1} > |k| + m > |k - k'|$ since $n_m - 1 = |k| + m$. Therefore, $(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Z}, \langle \alpha_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty)$ is compatible and by the above, there exists a Hausdorff group topology on \mathbb{R} in which \mathbb{Z} is dense. \square

Next we prove a result which will supply us with a large number of examples of groups containing dense subgroups.

PROPOSITION 3.10. *Suppose that G, H are infinite abelian groups. If there exists $|G|$ linearly independent elements of H , then there exists a Hausdorff group topology on $G \times H$ in which H is dense.*

PROOF. Note that $\{(g, 0) \mid g \in G\}$ is a representative collection of $G \times H/H$ and let $(g, h) \in [(G \times H) - \{(0, 0)\}]$. If $h \neq 0$, then we can find an increasing sequence $\langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty \subset A$ such that $h \notin U(\langle 1 \rangle, \langle a_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty)$ since $\langle x_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ is a T -net. If $h = 0$ and $\langle \alpha_n \rangle_{n=1}^\infty$ is any increasing sequence in A , then $(g, 0)$ has no favorable factorization in $T(\alpha_1)$ by condition (i). Therefore $(G \times H, H, \langle (0, x_\alpha) \rangle_{\alpha \in A})$ is compatible and there exists a Hausdorff group topology on $G \times H$ in which H is dense. \square

So for example, we see that if G is an abelian group with $|G| \leq |\mathbb{R}|$. Then there exists a Hausdorff group topology on $G \times \mathbb{R}$ in which \mathbb{R} is dense. If we impose the same cardinality restraints on G , then we can similarly show that there exists a Hausdorff group topology on $G \times S^1$ in which S^1 is dense.

Thus there are Hausdorff group topologies on \mathbb{R}^n , for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, in which any particular axis may be dense and Hausdorff group topologies on the torus in which S^1 is dense.

We note that [Proposition 3.2](#) does impose some limitations on which subgroups may be dense in a group and we end this section with a result concerning this. We denote the power set of a set X by $P(X)$.

PROPOSITION 3.11. *If $H < G$ and $|G| > 2^{|H|}$, then there is no Hausdorff group topology on G in which H is dense.*

PROOF. If H is dense in (G, τ) , then for each $\bar{g} \in G/H$, there must exist a net $\langle x_{g, \alpha} \rangle_{\alpha \in A} \subset (g + H)$ such that $\langle x_{g, \alpha} \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ converges to 0 in τ . Note that if $g_1 - g_2 \notin H$, $\langle x_{g_1, \alpha} - g_1 \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ and $\langle x_{g_2, \alpha} - g_2 \rangle_{\alpha \in A}$ must have distinct tails since τ is Hausdorff. But $\{x_{g, \alpha} - g_0 \mid \bar{g}_0 \in G/H, \alpha \in A\} \subset H$. Clearly this is a contradiction since $|P(H)| < |G| = |G/H|$. \square

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